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for higher efficiency will hardly be met without adding materially to the remuneration of the secondary teacher as well as to his feeling of security in office. Until this can be brought about teaching cannot become a profession with us as it is with the Prussians, and no amount of wrangling over methods of teaching can be expected to bring relief. School officers do not yet believe that the best method in the hands of the unskillful teacher is deadening to both teacher and pupil, and that a poor method will do much in the hands of a living thinker at the teacher's desk.

This modest little volume which theorizes so little and yet stimulates so much thought on the reader's part should be on the book-shelf of every wide-awake teacher.

G. W. MYERS

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A Text-book of Geology. By ALBERT PERRY BRIGHAM. Pp. 477. D. Appleton & Company, 1901.

PROFESSOR BRIGHAM'S new work belongs to the "Twentieth Century Text-Books." It is a carefully written treatise and deserves the attention of teachers of geology in the secondary schools. The author has followed conservative methods of treatment, there is but little attempt made to present topics in a new and striking way. The whole work may be characterized as safe and painstaking rather than brilliant. In the preface the author makes the following statement: "It has not been thought necessary to write down to students of high-school age and training." This attitude will cripple the usefulness of the book in high-schools. It explains, however, the very evident fact that the work is above the average high-school pupil. One very valuable feature of the book is the abundance of illustrative material, which the author has collected from numerous sources and brought together in convenient form for reference. In this respect the work is unexcelled by any elementary text-book on geology which the writer has seen.

The text is divided into three portions of which the first, devoted to dynamical geology, is the most fully treated. On the whole this portion of the work is very satisfactory. Stress is laid upon the activity of the different dynamic agencies, especially as regards their preliminary work in the making of topography. Many examples of this work are cited; most of them are new to the general reader and they are to the point. Relatively small space is devoted to the second part of the book, that which treats of structural geology. The minute and gross structures of rocks are treated in separate chapters. The author fails to give the more modern views respecting the metamorphic rocks. No mention is made of the results obtained by such an investigator as Van Hise. The chapter on "Physiographic Structures," which concludes the second part of the book, is thoroughly good. The third and concluding part of the work takes up the subject of historical geology. In the first chapter the author considers the general principles of the subject, treating of such subjects as the following: fossilization, succession of living forms, life periods of species, geographical distribution, and the like. Then follow chapters on different periods of geological history. The general treatment of each period is the same; the name and subdivisions are considered first, then the general character of the period is noted, then follows a good description of the several types of life prominent in the period. Economic products are treated in some detail, and at intervals attention is called to the geography of the

growing continent. The closing chapter of this portion is, to the writer's mind, the most satisfying one in the book. It is a consideration of the Pleistocene period. Here the author is evidently in his element, and writes a thorough and up-to-date account of the ice age. The book is well illustrated; there are 294 pictures in the text of which about 100 are half-tones. The latter are well chosen and help to explain the text in a marked way. A teachers' guide accompanies the volume, one of its unique features is the presentation of outlines for field excursions from eighteen prominent American cities. This feature ought to be very helpful to teachers in the localities described.

G. L. COLLIE

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